

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(for 2<sup>nd</sup> Term)**CLASS: VII****SUBJECT: PHYSICS****Chapter – 4 [Light]**

- Question 1) The process of sending back the light ray which falls on the surface of an object is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) scattering (b) reflection (c) refraction (d) none of these
- Question 2) A ray of light from a source striking a given reflecting surface is called the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) incident ray (b) reflected ray (c) refracted ray (d) none of these
- Question 3) The point at which the incident ray strikes the surface is called the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) point of incidence (b) point of reflection (c) normal point (d) none of these
- Question 4) The incident ray after reflection at the point of incidence is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) reflected ray (b) incident ray (c) normal ray (d) none of these
- Question 5) The perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Normal (b) reflected ray (c) incident ray (d) none of these
- Question 6) The angle between the normal and incident ray called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) angle of incidence (b) angle of reflection (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 7) The angle between the normal and the reflected ray is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) angle of incidence (b) angle of reflection (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 8) The reflected rays from an \_\_\_\_\_ surface are scattered in all directions.  
 (a) even (b) uneven (c) plane (d) none
- Question 9) The image formed by the plane mirror is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) real (b) virtual (c) inverted (d) none of these
- Question 10) The image formed by plane mirror is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) erect (b) inverted (c) real (d) both (a) and (c)
- Question 11) The image which can be obtained on a screen, called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) real image (b) virtual image (c) erect image (d) inverted image
- Question 12) The image cannot be obtained on a screen \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) real image (b) virtual image (c) erect image (d) inverted image
- Question 13) The interchange of sides of an object in its image, called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) lateral inversion (b) deviation (c) contraction (d) none of these
- Question 14) White light is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ colours.  
 (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) 9
- Question 15) The colour of an object is the colour of the light which the object \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) reflects (b) absorbs (c) refracts (d) none of these
- Question 16) The three lights are called \_\_\_\_\_ of light, when they combine to form white light.  
 (a) primary colours (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) none of these
- Question 17) Red and blue light add together to produce \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) magenta (b) cyan (c) white light (d) none of these
- Question 18) Red light and green light and blue light add together to produce \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) white light (b) magenta (c) cyan (d) none of these
- Question 19) Yellow, magenta and cyan are sometimes referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ colours of light.  
 (a) Primary (b) secondary (c) Tertiary (d) none
- Question 20) If  $\angle i = 40^\circ$ , so  $\angle r$  will be \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a)  $30^\circ$  (b)  $40^\circ$  (c)  $50^\circ$  (d)  $60^\circ$
- Question 21) Red + Green = \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 (a) yellow (b) magenta (c) cyan (d) none of these
- Question 22) Scattering of light into 7 colours is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Dispersion (b) Refraction (c) Reflection (d) none of these
- Question 23) Combination of two colours to form light of a new colour is called \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 (a) colour addition (b) colour subtraction (c) reflection (d) refraction
- Question 24) Light travels in air at a speed of :  
 (a)  $3 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$  (b)  $3.5 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$  (c)  $3 \times 10^{10} \text{m/s}$  (d)  $2 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$
- Question 25) When a parallel beam of light is reflected as a parallel beam, the reflection is said to be :  
 (a) regular (b) irregular (c) distorted (d) none of these

**Chapter – 5 [Heat]**

- Question 1) The quantity used to measure the hotness or coldness of an object, known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Temperature (b) Kelvin (c) Celsius (d) none of these
- Question 2) Instrument to measure the temperature is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Anemometer (b) Barometer (c) Thermometer (d) None of these
- Question 3) A mercury thermometer uses the \_\_\_\_\_ property of mercury to measure temperature.  
 (a) contraction (b) expansion (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 4) Mercury has freezing point of :  
 (a)  $-39^\circ\text{C}$  (b)  $-37^\circ\text{C}$  (c)  $-38^\circ\text{C}$  (d)  $-36^\circ\text{C}$
- Question 5) Heat is a form of :  
 (a) matter (b) energy (c) fluid (d) none of these
- Question 6) All matter is made up of tiny particles called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Mass (b) molecules (c) spheres (d) none of these
- Question 7) A form of energy due to motion, known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) kinetic energy (b) potential energy (c) mechanical energy (d) none of these
- Question 8) The total energy of all particles in a substance is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Heat energy (b) light energy (c) kinetic energy (d) none of these

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- Question 9) SI unit of temperature  
 (a) Kelvin (b) Celsius (c) Fahrenheit (d) calorie
- Question 10) SI unit of heat is  
 (a) calorie (b) joule (c) Celsius (d) Kelvin
- Question 11) Heat is measured in :  
 (a) Kelvin (b) Newton (c) Joule (d) None
- Question 12) Temperature is measured by  
 (a) Aminometer (b) Barometer (c) Thermometer (d) None of these
- Question 13) On heating, the size or volume of the substances \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) decreases (b) increases (c) no change (d) none
- Question 14) The temperature at which a substance changes its state from solid to liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) freezing point (b) melting point (c) Evaporation (d) condensation
- Question 15) More humidity, \_\_\_\_\_ evaporation  
 (a) more (b) no change (c) less (d) none
- Question 16) More surface area \_\_\_\_\_ evaporation  
 (a) less (b) more (c) no change (d) evaporation
- Question 17) The evaporation depends on the :  
 (a) temperature (b) atmospheric pressure (c) humidity (d) all of these
- Question 18) Water vapours on cooling form water again.  
 (a) condensation (b) sublimation (c) Evaporation (d) None
- Question 19) The process of changing solid to gaseous state without changing to liquid state, is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) sublimation (b) condensation (c) vaporisation (d) evaporation
- Question 20) \_\_\_\_\_ shows anomalous expansion.  
 (a) water (b) iron (c) oxygen (d) kerosene
- Question 21) All \_\_\_\_\_ are good conductors of heat.  
 (a) metals (b) non- metals (c) metalloids (d) none
- Question 22) Water is \_\_\_\_\_ conductors of heat.  
 (a) good (b) poor (c) normal (d) none
- Question 23) \_\_\_\_\_ expand much more than liquids for the same rise in temperature.  
 (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gases (d) all of these
- Question 24) The heat energy from the sun reaches us by radiation in the form of :  
 (a) electromagnetic waves (b) mechanical wave (c) oscillation (d) vibration
- Question 25) Naphthalene is a \_\_\_\_\_ substance.  
 (a) sublimable (b) non- sublimable (c) ammonium chloride (d) iodine

## Chapter – 6 [Sound]

- Question 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of energy makes us hear.  
 (a) sound (b) light (c) Heat (d) none of these
- Question 2) When the amplitude of a wave increases, its  
 (a) Pitch increases (b) frequency increases (c) intensity increases (d) Loudness increases
- Question 3) The pitch of a wind instrument can be varied by altering the  
 (a) length of the hole (b) time of blowing (c) force of blowing (d) length of the air column
- Question 4) An example of a percussion instrument is  
 (a) drums (b) piano (c) flute (d) clarinet
- Question 5) Sound travels \_\_\_\_\_ in liquids than in air  
 (a) faster (b) medium (c) slower (d) none of these
- Question 6) An example of wind instrument  
 (a) flute (b) clarinet (c) saxophone (d) all of these
- Question 7) Frequency = \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) 1/time period (b) 2/time period (c) 1×time period (d) 2× time period
- Question 8) Time period = \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 (a) 1× frequency (b) 3×frequency (c) 1/frequency (d) 3/frequency
- Question 9) The maximum displacement of a wave on either side of its mean position, is known as  
 (a) time period (b) amplitude (c) frequency (d) wave length
- Question 10) The speed of sound in air is  
 (a) 325 m/s (b) 324 m/s (c) 256 m/s (d) 332 m/s
- Question 11) The speed of light in air  
 (a)  $3 \times 10^7$  m/s (b)  $3.2 \times 10^{10}$  m/s (c)  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s (d)  $2 \times 10^8$  m/s
- Question 12) The speed of sound in water  
 (a)  $3 \times 10^7$  m/s (b)  $3.2 \times 10^{10}$  m/s (c) 1498 m/s (d)  $2 \times 10^8$  m/s
- Question 13) To and fro motion of a body  
 (a) vibrations (b) frequency (c) wave form (d) amplitude
- Question 14) An unpleasant sound is called.  
 (a) Noise (b) Audible sound (c) Music (d) none of these
- Question 15) Time taken to complete one oscillation  
 (a) Time period (b) amplitude (c) frequency (d) oscillation
- Question 16) The unit of frequency is  
 (a) amplitude (b) decibel (c) hertz (d) none of these
- Question 17) Human ear can only hear sounds of frequency between  
 (a) 20 hz and 20,000 hz (b) 10pz and 10,000 hz (c) 5hz and 5,000 hz (d) 30hz and 30,000 hz
- Question 18) Some animals can hear sounds of frequency higher than \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 (a) 40,000 hz (b) 20,000 hz (c) 10,000 hz (d) none of these
- Question 19) Music sound is produced by \_\_\_\_\_ vibrations  
 (a) non- periodic (b) periodic (c) non- uniform (d) all of these
- Question 20) The characteristics of sound is –  
 (a) loudness (b) sound quality or timbre (c) pitch (d) all of these

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- Question 21) An echo is simply a \_\_\_\_\_ sound  
(a) unreflected sound (b) damped sound (c) reflected sound (d) none of these
- Question 22) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure depth of sea.  
(a) SONAR (b) RADAR (c) IMPULSE (d) PULSE
- Question 23) A sound of about \_\_\_\_\_ decibels and above can cause noise pollution  
(a) 40 db (b) 10 db (c) 20 db (d) 80 db
- Question 24) The vibrations with frequencies less than 20Hz are known as :  
(a) ultrasonic (b) infrasonic (c) sonic (d) none

